Organizing Instruction by Learning Target & Vertical Teaming at MSAD 15

Sherry Levesque, Principal, GNGMS Geoff Robbins, Principal, Dunn School Amanda Hennessey, Asst. Prin., GNGMS

Guiding Framework

MSAD #15 Classroom Design & Delivery Instructional Model

Core Beliefs Guide Our Work

- We have and promote shared belief system about learning (Vision, Beliefs and Core Values).
- We believe a positive culture supports an effective learning environment.
- Staff, students and parents work collaboratively to ensure learner growth and to advance the profession.

Professional Responsibility .

- I take responsibility for student learning by staying current on educational research and best practices.
- I engage in meaningful professional learning, collaboration, and self-reflection to contribute to the overall mission of the school and district.
- I engage in continuous improvement by routinely reflecting on instruction and assessment data.
- I monitor and advocate for my own professional development needs.

Content Knowledge, Instruction and Assessment for Student Learning

- We understand the central concepts, tools of inquiry and structures of the disciplines we teach.
- We have identified essential learning standards to guide curriculum and student learning.
- We unpack standards to scaffold instruction and utilize aligned strategies to provide transparent learning progressions toward proficiency that allows for differentiated pacing.
- We understand and use multiple methods of assessment (formative, summative, performance, common) to engage learners in their own growth to monitor learning progress and to guide the teaching and learning decisions (including PTI)

The Learning Climate and Culture

- Our shared vision, supported by a code of cooperation, creates a safe and positive learner centered culture.
- Process tools are used to structure the learning environment and engage students in the learning process.
- Learner responsibilities and expectations are clear and agreed upon.

System for Engagement

- We cultivate a growth mindset: With effective effort all can and will achieve at high levels.
- We build and sustain student investment in their own learning by creating opportunities for voice and choice, goal setting, active learning and real world application of content.
- We teach and assess executive functioning skills to maximize learning opportunities and foster the development of lifelong work habits.
- We encourage two way feedback and reflection on learning.
- We celebrate success to build momentum around our goals.

Learning Target Maps

Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OAT)				(NOBT) Number and Operations in base real Number and Operations – Fractions (NOF)		
	Operations and Machania	Phinking		Number and Operations in Base Ten	Number and Operations—Fractions	
Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.	Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division 02	Multiply and divide within 100. 03	Solve problems involving the four operations, and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic. 04	Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.	Develop understanding of fractions as numbers. 81	
91. Interpret products of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 5 x 7 as the total number of objects in deprets each. For example, program of 7 objects each. For example, describe a content in which a total number of objects can be expressed as 5 x 7.	91. Apply properties of operations as a minospies: If 6 as a minospies to multiply and civide. Examples: If 6 as a minospies: If 6 as a	11. Floority multiply and device within 100, using strategies such as the relationship between multiplication and devision (e.g., knowing that 8 x = 80, one knows 40 + 5 = 8) or properties of operations. By the end of Grade 3, know hom memory all products of two one-digit numbers.	61. Solve two-step word protiems using the four operations. Represent these protiems using equations with a better protection of the control operation of the control operations of country. Are set for reasonablement of anowers using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.)	61. Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the reasest 10 or 105.	O1. Understand a fraction till as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into 8 equal parts; understand a fraction alb as the quantity formed by a parts of size I/D.	
92. Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., Interpret 55 - 8 as the number of objects in each hars when 55 objects are participated equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 55 objects are gardisined into equal shares of 8 objects each. For example, describe a content in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 55 ± 8.	Understand division as an unknown factor problem. For example, find 22 - 8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by a.		02. Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table), and explain them using properties of operations. For example, observe that 4 times a number is always even, and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal additents.	62. Fluently add and subtract within 1000 using strategies and algorithms bias of on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	62. Understand a fraction as a number on the number line, represent fractions on a number line diagram. Represent a fraction 1/b on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning a timb a equal parts. Recognize rise each part has nice. Lib and that the endpoint of the part based at 0 locates the number 1/b on the number line.	
2.3 Oz. II. 3.3 Use multiplication and division within 100 to solve word problems in students involving equal croups, amais, and measurement quartities, e.g., by using diswinds and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem;				03. Multiply one-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90 (e.g., 9 x 80, 5 x 60) using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.	O3. Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram. Represent a fraction aid on a number line diagram by making off a lengths 10 from 0. Recognize the the resulting interval has size at 40 and that its endpoint locates the number aid on the number line.	
D4. Determine the unknown number in multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers. For example, determine the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $\delta \times 2 = 48$, $5 = 7 + 3$, $\delta \times 6 = 2$.					OAL Digitals equivalence of fleations in special cases, and company reactions by reasoning about their size. Understand see fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line.	
					Examples: Express 3 in the form 3 = 92, recognite that 6/1 = 6; locate 4/4 and 1 at the same point of a number line diagram. 95. Explain equivalence of flactions in special cases, and compare flactions by reasoning about their size. Recognize and generate simple equivalent Additions, e.g., 12° = 24. 4/8 = 25°, Explain why the flactions are equivalent, e.g., by using a visual flaction model.	
					fraction model. 95. Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. Express whole numbers as fractions, and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers.	
					Q7. Deplain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. Compare two fractions with the same numerator of the same denominator by reasoning about their size. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with the symbols > n, or < and justify the conclusions, a, b, by uning a visual	

Instructional Tools & Templates

- Checklists
- Menus
- Matrices
- Rubrics
- Pacing Guides
- Goal Setting Templates
- Self-Assessment Tools
- Unpacking Guides

Name:			Date Started:		Date Completed:					
Learning Target: ELA.07.RL.01.02 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.										
I am able to determine a theme and show my understanding of that theme's development throughout the story.	Emerging	Partially Proficient (Retrieve)	Proficient (Comprehend)	Advanced (Analyze)	What is my evidence?					
I am able to summarize a story based upon theme using supporting details.	I can show the parts I've learned with help.	I learned some skills/ information.	I learned and can demonstrate the skills/ information.	I can apply the skills/ information in a new context.		Т				
understand the meaning of the words theme and summary:					Read page 4 in the yellow Elements of Literature book. On a sheet of paper, write a definition for the word "Summary". Read pages 236-237 in the yellow Elements of Literature book. On a sheet of paper, write a definition for "theme" (in your own words) and give an example of a theme from a book/story that you have read.					
am able to summarize a story.					Read the story "Duffy' s Jacket" on page 5-11 in your yellow Elements.of Literature book. While reading, complete a story map that summarizes the title, author, setting, characters, problem, main events, and resolution of the story. (You should have at least one major event per page of the story.)					

Structures to Meet Student Learning Goals/Needs

- Pilot Teams
- Vertical Teams
- Response-to-Intervention
- Scheduling
- Data Teams
- Identification of Power Standards
- Common Assessment of Power Standards



Data Management & Reporting

- Reporting
 - Feedback Loop
- Student Data Management System (Educate)
 - Pathways
 - Parent/Student Portal

